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- During Forld War II the Berliner Physikalische Werkstätten in cooperation with the Physikalisch-Tachnische Reichsenstalt developed an electrodynamic oscillation table at the request of the German High Command in order to find out to what extent gyroscopic equipment used for automatic steering is influenced by oscillations. The war ended before the table could be put to use by the Garmans. Or Christian Scremen of the Berliner Physikalische Werkstätten, who had obtained a patent for the device, took his plans to Zernsdorf near Königsunsterhausen, where he opened a plant for the production of measurement devices. In 1943 he was approached by an engineer, (fmm) Slepuchin, of the Russian administration in Karlshorst who ordered two of the tables for the Russian Air Force. These were produced and delivered to Slepuchin.
- In about February 1952, the VES Machanik Askania-Barke in Teltow received a Russian order for 30 such tables. Since Askania did not have the necessary plans, they obtained then from Sorensen's plant in Zernadorf, which had been nationalized in August 1951. Askania is now constructing the tables, but to date none has been completed.
- 3. The table is used to study the effects of oscillation on sensitive equipment such as radio tubes, gyroscopes etc., and to standardize equipment converting rechanical and acoustic energy into electric emergy (Geber). The device operates according to the "loudspeaker" principle. The system consisting of an electromagnet and an oscillation coil is made to oscillate by a vacuum-tube generator; the oscillation is amplified by a 300-watt amplifier. Sorensen's patent covers the use of an "empty" oscillation coil, one having no carrier body.
 This permits a maximum energy exploitation of the system. The coil is placed vertically in the device and has a screw-like connection on the top, on to which the "table" proper, a plate (Teller), may be fastened. The object to be tested is placed on the plate. The oscillations of the coil induce a current in the test object. From the frequency registered by the generator, from the amplitude of the oscillation (measured with the aid of a microscope provided with a micrometer in its eye-piece) and from the imperage of the induced current, the characteristics of the test object are obtained. The relation between the amplitude and the induced current needed for the exact dynamic

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standardization of the test object in rillineters/hillienperes can be computed from this data.

4. The two oscillation tables delivered by Dr. Jorensen to the Russians have dimensions of 1.0 x 0.4 x 0.4 meters and an approximate weight of eight hundred-weights without the tube generator. The dynamic power of the oscillation system is 30 kilograms. In Jorensen's tables, the oscillation mass (oscillation coil and reprane) have a weight of about 300 grams, and the plate is adapted to support test objects weighing about one kilogram. As a result, the acceleration obtained was about 90 grams. Upon Russian order, the plates of the tables now under production at Askania will be adapted to support test objects weighing up to 5 kilograms. The acceleration will therefore be only about 6 grams.

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